TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- Among adults (age 15+), 19.5% of Filipinos use tobacco products, including 34.7% of men and 4.2% of women.¹
  - 18.5% smoke tobacco (33.3% of men and 3.7% of women).
  - 1.5% use smokeless tobacco (2.3% of men and 0.7% of women).¹

- Among youth (ages 13–15), 12.5% use tobacco products, including 18.3% of boys and girls 6.9%.²
  - 10.8% smoke tobacco (16.2% of boys and 5.6% of girls).
  - 3.0% use smokeless tobacco (4.3% of boys and 1.7% of girls).²

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.³

- 12.9% of adults (age 15+) who work indoors are exposed to secondhand smoke at the workplace, 9.2% of adults are exposed in restaurants, and 12.2% on public transportation.¹
- 41.7% of youth (ages 13–15) in Philippines are exposed to secondhand smoke in enclosed public places, and 29.3% are exposed at home.²

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Tobacco kills up to half of its users.⁴

- About 112,000 Filipinos died from tobacco-related diseases in 2019.⁵
- In 2019, about 23.2% of male deaths and 9.9% of female deaths were caused by tobacco (17.5% overall).⁵

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

- The economic cost attributable to smoking in the Philippines has been estimated to be over 269.3 billion PHP, equivalent to 2.5% of GDP.⁶
  - Of this total cost, smoking-related health expenditure accounted for 23.1 billion PHP, or 4.9% of the country’s total health expenditure.